

# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

ANN PEARSON, Publishing Agent

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We will send numbers of those who are not subscribers, but we are not bound to do so. We do not communicate with the hope that they will either subserve themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among anti-slavery truth.

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J. HUDSON, Printer.

## ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

### VINDICATION OF THE LAW.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, sitting at Philadelphia, Judge GRIER on Saturday last delivered the following opinion in the case of Deputy Marshals Jenkins and Crozier, charged with an assault and battery on a fugitive slave whom they were endeavoring to arrest at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania:

*Ex parte John Jenkins and James Crozier.*

In all cases involving questions concerning the jurisdiction and powers of the courts of the United States, and those of the several States, especially if they have any connexion with the act of Congress "concerning fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," excite much public attention, and seem peculiarly liable to misconception from the garbled statements of those who undertake to report them. I have concluded to reduce to writing the opinions I entertain in this case.

Our very peculiar institutions, which require of every citizen a double allegiance and obedience to two distinct sovereigns, with independent judiciary systems emanating from each, make it especially necessary that great caution and prudence be exercised by their respective tribunals in order to avoid any collision or conflict in the exercise of their respective jurisdiction over the same subjects and persons. That there should be greater diversity of opinion as to the limits of the power of either sovereign and its courts may naturally be expected; but that such diversity of opinion and of extenuants on either side, it is the duty of courts, in order to have no unpleasant collision, to carefully avoid the assumption of power not plainly confided to them, and, at the same time, to perform the duties imposed upon them with firmness and resolution, disregarding the clamor or the contumacy of heated partisans.

The jurisdiction of the courts of the United States is limited, but within its limits supreme. The State courts have often in many cases a concurrent jurisdiction over the same subjects and persons. But neither can treat the other as an inferior jurisdiction, except in the cases where the Constitution and acts of Congress have given such power to the courts of the nation. Where persons or property are liable to seizure or arrest by the process of the court which first takes cognizance of the preference. Any attempt of either to take them from the legal custody of the officers of the other would be an unjustifiable exercise of its power, and lead to most deplorable consequences.

The writ of habeas corpus is a high prerogative known to the common law; the great object of which is the liberation of those who may be imprisoned without sufficient cause. It is in nature of a writ of error, to examine the legality of the commitment; it brings the body of the prisoner up, together with the cause of his confinement.

The court, undoubtedly, inquire into the sufficiency of that cause."—[See ex parte Watkins, 3 Peters 201.]

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The authority conferred on the judges of the United States by this act of Congress gives them all the power that any other court could exercise under the writ of habeas corpus, or given them none at all. If under such a writ, it may not discharge their officers, it may be done by any authority for an act done in pursuance of a law of the United States.

The laws of the United States give ample remedy by habeas corpus for those illegally imprisoned under color of their process, and State courts have in many instances exercised a concurrent jurisdiction in similar cases. But State courts or Judges have no power under a habeas corpus to review or sit in upon the judgments or process of the judicial tribunals of the United States, or to exercise the jurisdiction committed to them, as has sometimes been done. I have known of one instance (and heard of others) where a fugitive legally in custody has been discharged on habeas corpus, under pretence or affectation of judicial ignorance that slavery existed in Virginia. Such an abuse of judicial discretion was held to be no defense to those who knowingly rescued the fugitive by means of it. Whether such an illegal discharge would protect the Marshal from the high penalty inflicted on him for permitting an escape may well be doubted; and if he should resist it, as possibly he would, it would lead to a very unpleasant conflict, when every good citizen should be careful to prevent.

I have made these remarks, as preliminary to entering upon the question now before us, in order to rectify a misconception and gross misapplication of those made on a former occasion, and also that persons whose zeal in favor of fugitives is sometimes permitted so far to outrun their discretion may be aware of the mischievous consequences, both to themselves and others' which are likely to ensue from attempts thus to abuse the process of State Courts, and bring them into conflict with the laws of the United States.

The prisoners, John Jenkins and James Crozier, have been brought before the Court by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus issued by me, and the officers, and directed to J. B. Chollet. The petition for this writ sets forth that the petitioners are deputies of the Marshal of the United States for this district; that a warrant was placed in their hands by said Marshal, issued by E. D. Graham, Esq., Commissioner, and endorsed by a Judge of the Supreme Court, directing them to arrest a negro named William Thomas, who being held to labor and service in the State of Virginia, and owing the same to a certain Ishman Keith of Fauquier county, Virginia, had escaped thence into the State of Pennsylvania; that they proceeded to Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where the fugitive was found; that when the officers attempted to arrest him in obedience to said warrant, that the master was resisted with great violence, and after a severe struggle, the fugitive succeeded in escaping. The petitioners claim that they have been arrested and imprisoned under color of a warrant from a justice of the peace of Luzerne county, charging them with an assault and battery on said fugitive, with intent to kill, and pray to be discharged from said imprisonment.

To this writ of habeas corpus Chollet makes return, that he detains the prisoners by virtue of a

certain warrant issued by Gilbert Burroughs, a justice of the peace for the borough of Wilkesbarre, and endorsed by an alderman of Philadelphia.

The warrant sets forth an information, upon the oath of a certain William Gildersleeve, "that George Wynkoop, John Jenkins, and James Crozier, in a riotous manner, with pistols and other weapons, beat and wounded a certain colored man named Bill, so that they assaulted, beat, and abused, and Bill, as the deponent believed, with intent to kill him."

On the return of this writ on Wednesday last, objection was made to any action by the Court upon it by learned counsel, who appeared without stating on whom behalf or by whom they were authorized to interfere in the matter. Being desirous to hear any objection which could be made to the extent of the power of the court in this matter, these gentlemen were willingly heard as *amicus curiae*, without any inquiry as to who had authorized them to take a part in the proceeding.

It was objected that the Court had no authority to discharge the prisoners, because they were held by a warrant from the State magistrate for an alleged criminal offence against the State of Pennsylvania, and that the warrant was conclusive evidence of the fact.

To a habeas corpus issued by this Court under the general authority conferred upon it by the law, the officers replied by the Court that their duty to their client ended when they had made out the writ of habeas corpus; that the constable had no more concern with the result of this proceeding than any other citizen; that the United States Government had appeared by its proper representative in defence of its officers; and if the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by any officer entitled to represent her, avows this proceeding, and complains that she has been trespassed by the prisoners, they should be heard; that if the gentlemen had any authority from the Governor or Attorney General of Pennsylvania, or from the prosecuting Attorney of Luzerne county; they should be heard.

But this writ was not allowed and rejected, and the officers had shown or would show the leniency due to such proceedings, and as the very fact that they had a right to complain as the injured party, did not entitle them to a writ of habeas corpus.

It was further contended that either the officers or the court had no right to make out a writ of habeas corpus in this case, because they were not authorized to do so.

And be it further contended, that either of the officers or the court had no right to make out a writ of habeas corpus in this case, because they were not authorized to do so.

For the purpose of the discussion and argument of this point it was necessary to assume that the facts set forth in the prisoners' petition were true, leaving the proof of them to be made out afterwards.

The petition states distinctly that the prisoners have been committed for an act done in executing process issued in pursuance of a law of the United States. It therefore comes within the provisions of this act.

The writ of habeas corpus is a high prerogative known to the common law; the great object of which is the liberation of those who may be imprisoned without sufficient cause. It is in nature of a writ of error, to examine the legality of the commitment; it brings the body of the prisoner up, together with the cause of his confinement.

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The laws of the United States give ample remedy by habeas corpus for those illegally imprisoned under color of their process, and State courts have in many instances exercised a concurrent jurisdiction in similar cases. But State courts or Judges have no power under a habeas corpus to review or sit in upon the judgments or process of the judicial tribunals of the United States, or to exercise the jurisdiction committed to them, as has sometimes been done. I have known of one instance (and heard of others) where a fugitive legally in custody has been discharged on habeas corpus, under pretence or affectation of judicial ignorance that slavery existed in Virginia. Such an abuse of judicial discretion was held to be no defense to those who knowingly rescued the fugitive by means of it.

Whether such an illegal discharge would protect the Marshal from the high penalty inflicted on him for permitting an escape may well be doubted; and if he should resist it, as possibly he would, it would lead to a very unpleasant conflict, when every good citizen should be careful to prevent.

I have made these remarks, as preliminary to entering upon the question now before us, in order to rectify a misconception and gross misapplication of those made on a former occasion, and also that persons whose zeal in favor of fugitives is sometimes permitted so far to outrun their discretion may be aware of the mischievous consequences, both to themselves and others' which are likely to ensue from attempts thus to abuse the process of State Courts, and bring them into conflict with the laws of the United States.

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further hearing of the case postponed till the 12th of October, in order that proof might be made of the facts stated in the petition, and that the State of Pennsylvania, through her known officers, might appear if she saw fit, and show any just cause of complaint against the officers now in arrest.

On that day the same learned gentleman who had appeared on the former occasion came forward and proposed to take part in the proceeding. They were requested to state whom they represented, and to show their authority if they had any, to interfere in the case. They replied that they had no authority to do so, and that they had been employed by the State of Pennsylvania, through her known officers, to defend the negro named Bill, as the deponent believed, with intent to kill him."

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The negro being taken from the officers, the constable being struck with the handle instead of the point of the knife, on his elbow, and disengaged from rendering further assistance. The knife being taken from him, the officers endeavored to seize the prisoner's hands with shackles or handcuffs, but succeeded only in getting them on his right hand when Bill struck Crozier, one of the deputies, over the head with the handle, inflicting a cut on his temple, and stunning and disabling him for a time. Bill was again thrown to the floor, the officers in vain attempting to secure his hands with the handcuffs. Bill rose up with them, and seized a table knife and wounded slightly the hand of Jenkins, who held him around the waist.

This knife was wrested from him, and likewise a fork which he had seized. While Bill had possession of the carving knife, and was endeavoring to stab the officers, some one cried out to them, "Why don't you shoot him?" one of them answered, "We don't want a dead negro." "Do not hurt him," one witness said, "he fought desperately and endeavored to kill them." He made his way to the door at length, with two of the officers endeavoring to hold him, and finally released him. The officers, after dallying some time, became afraid to make further attempts to arrest him, as they would displease him, and went away, saying, "as the negro would not be taken alive, and they did not want him dead." The officers said they would try to frighten him, and fired off pistols, but did not point the pistols toward him. Bill waded into the river; some furnished him with a large knife. The officers then despatched a messenger for the Sheriff, who refused to render any assistance.

Bill's clothes were maimed, torn, and considerable blood had been shed over his face and clothes in the struggle; a large crowd collected; some exchanged Bill not to be taken alive, and he declared his intention to die or be drowned rather than be taken. The officers, after dallying some time, became afraid to make further attempts to arrest him, as they would displease him, and went away, saying, "as the negro would not be taken alive, and they did not want him dead."

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From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

### AFRICAN IMPROVEMENT AND SLAVERY.

"In the United States only does the African race show advancement in moral, intellectual and physical acquirements; having already furnished scholars, orators and statesmen, and a capacity to found and upheld a new empire. All this has resulted from American Slavery; but we find no parallel to it anywhere else, nor even under the reign of England, where there is no manly boast of being particularly the friend of the African."

We copy the above from the *Cincinnati Times* of Friday, only to express wonder that a man generally so intelligent should speak so carelessly and easily. The history of St. Domingo furnishes ample refutation of the above. Her *Toussaint*, and numerous others, in their triumphant achievement of independence over the whole power of France, proved their talent and progress. Even Cuba, has but recently, furnished an example of the highest order of intellect, in a patriot poet of the African race, whose last poem, composed but a short time previous to his execution, was pronounced beautiful even by the bitterest proslavery presses of this country. The British West Indies have also furnished examples of moral and intellectual acquirements among the African race—at least of many chosen as fitted to legislate in and for the colony.

It may be argued by the *Times* that the African's progress in American slavery, is not so great as in England, in the recent revolution, to &c. etc. etc. assumption of Imperial power and title, but then, where does the white French race stand with all its array of mighty minds, while the Napoleon's idol is being established? Nay, where stand we all, since this (yet perhaps experimental) Republic of ours, is the only one which even pretends to mark the progression of our race in six thousand, or perchance sixty thousand years—as geology indicates, the period of the old earth's duration.

But why should the *Times* attribute the African's progress to American slavery while it, and all other Republican journals are people, so reluctantly assign, all the credit and glory of our own "moral, intellectual and physical acquirements" to our *free*, alone—those glorious "republican institutions" which our forefathers' blood cemented in the struggle, to extinguish slavery? Is it reasonable that the Africa Americans should be induced by the people's bogeyman to fall from institutions and mind while all other American people are growing and enlightened? He is also a man, and a thinker, and if hope hold out to him not so bright a prospect as to us, it is still his to fancy that he will realize the fraction of the pledge of our Declaration for his children if not for himself, and he advances, not because American slavery is less soul crushing and horrible, as the *Times* would assume, than any other system, but because he cannot, if he would stand still amid the gloom, nor be in darkness amid the increasing light around him.

Those who so often attempt to palliate the infamous crime of our nation in sustaining and seeking to perpetrate slavery, because the African brought here may become enlightened, christianized, and even God's instrumentality converting the whole African content—till Editha shall stretch forth her hands unto God?—she turns to history and to our *Bible*! But a little more diligently, and pondering the book, she finds that the *whole* *America*, although made the instrument of his purposes, were held no less inimical and no less fearfully punished by him—because like cursives, they aimed only to promote their own *sin* and devilish ends.

They also remain the *Times* that it was not alone in the West Indies that it was and is held expedient to work slaves to death under certain circumstances. The sugar planters of the United States have imitated the example of the West India planters in this respect, as the census has proved, and wherever the cane cultivation is carried on, it is said to be absolutely necessary to overwork, and thus finally "wear up" the human chattels, at the boiling seasons. Louisiana, Texas, and other sugar-growing States, do this now, and the calculation whether it is cheaper to work people so hard as to work them to death in a short period or to work them slowly, so as to prolong their existence, is made just as by those *West Indians*, and we doubt whether *Russia* set himself down more frigidly to figure out the net gain and loss on hard driven or moderately driven coach horse flesh, than does many a southern owner of human cattle.

### PROPOSED FEDERAL UNION OF THE

The *St. John New Brunswicker* of the 18th has a report that a Federal Union of the British North American Colonies is contemplated, and that measures for completing the Union will be submitted to the several colonies not very distant day. It is added that Lord Elgin's visit to England is connected with the contemplated union, and that Quebec will be proposed as the seat of General Government. Each Colony will retain its local Legislature, and manage its own affairs very much as at present, but a Colonial Parliament composed of members from each Province will meet at Quebec, to pass such laws as may be required for the general guidance of the confederation. The report suggested that a Viceroy will probably be appointed to preside over the United Colonies of British North America, with whom the Imperial Government will alone hold correspondence, and that each Colony may therefore expect to close its own Governor.

### MICHIGAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Michigan Anti-Slavery Convention, assembled in Old Fellow's Hall, Adrian, on Saturday Oct. 22d, 10 o'clock A. M. in pursuance of a call previously issued.

The meeting being called to order by Jacob Walton, Thomas Chandler was chosen president, and Joseph Merritt, Cyrus Fuller, Nathan Stephen, Samuel D. Moore, Sophia Volland and Cynthia Walton were chosen Vice Presidents.

### The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Salem, Ohio, November 3, 1853.

#### SECOND DECADE ANNIVERSARY.

OF THE  
FORMATION  
OF THE

#### AMERICAN A-SLAVERY SOCIETY:

It is almost twenty years since the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY was organized by a Convention held for that purpose in the city of Philadelphia. How eventful is the history of the Society and of our country during this period! The Society, faithful in a good degree to the great principles on which, as upon the Everlasting Rock, it was so wisely founded, has gone forward steadily and fearlessly in its work of exposing the sinfulness of slavery, and its dire effects upon the pecuniary prosperity, the political relations, and the moral character of the Nation, and demanding, as the right of the slave and the duty of the master, Immediate and Unconditional Emancipation.—Happy would it have been for our country, and O, how happy for those who now pine in bondage, if the voice thus lifted up in the name of Justice and Liberty had been heeded and obeyed. But alas! the American People, like Pharaoh of old, hardened their hearts, refusing to obey the mandate of Jehovah, and practically demanding, "Who is he, that should obey his voice, to let our bondmen go?" We know not the Lord, neither will we let our bondmen go! The area of Slavery has been immensely increased by iniquitous legislation, and at the expense of a bloody and atrocious war; the number of slaves has augmented to nearly two and a half millions; and the Slave Power exists in the enactment of a new statute for the recovery of fugitive bondmen—a statute worthy of the spirit of Caligula and Dræce, disgraceful alike to our professions of Republicanism, Civilization and Christianity. Each advancing step in the progress of the Society has revealed a still lower depth of national corruption and profligacy, until both Church and State are shown to be utterly defiled by the dark spirit of Slavery, and the Constitution so contaminated as to leave no alternative to the friends of freedom but to repudiate its obligations or renounce their allegiance to God.

But notwithstanding the developments of national profligacy, we are far from being disengaged. Indeed, we see in these developments a sure sign of progress, and a pledge of final success. We have compelled Slavery to exhibit itself in its true character before mankind: we have succeeded in fixing upon its hideous features the steady gaze of the whole civilized world; we have formed a nucleus around which is gathering, surely if not as rapidly as we could wish, a MORAL POWER which will ere long prove itself too mighty to be successfully resisted. We now know, as we did not at first, the height and depth, the length and breadth of the evil which we are struggling to overthrow, and this knowledge is an important preparation for the work that remains to be done. Profiting by the experience of the past, and having a never-failing source of encouragement in the consciousness that our cause is just, and that God and Truth are on our side, we must go forward, regardless of every obstacle, and undismayed by every danger that may beset our path.

In accordance with the vote of the Society at its last Annual Meeting, we hereby invite the members and friends to assemble in Sansom Street Hall, Philadelphia, on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, December 3d, 4th and 5th, to celebrate the Twentieth anniversary of its formation. The meetings will open at 10 o'clock A. M. We hope to see a representation of friends of the cause from every free State, and that the presence and labors of many eloquent champions of freedom, the meeting may be instrumental in strengthening the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country, and hasten the day when Liberty shall be on our side, we must go forward, regardless of every obstacle, and undismayed by every danger that may beset our path.

On motion, M. R. Robinson, A. P. Bowman, and John DeGarmo, were appointed a committee to prepare and present a constitution of a society to be

on motion, also Woodland Owen, Sarah Eggers, Cyrus Fuller, Ann Hayball, and Richard Glazier, were appointed a committee to nominate officers.

Adjourned to meet at half past six o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

M. R. Robinson, from the committee on the constitution, presented the following constitution which was on motion adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

Preamble. Believing that slavery is a sin against God, and a wrong against man, under whatever circumstances it may exist; that immediate emancipation is the right of the slave, and the duty of the master, and believing moreover that the abolition of the system demands the combined efforts of the friends of Humanity and Freedom, without regard to sect, party or sex, we agree to form a society to be regulated according to the following articles, viz:

Article 1st. The society shall be known as the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society, and shall be auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Article 2nd. The object of this society shall be to co-operate with the American Anti-Slavery Society in the diffusion of light and truth on the subject of slavery, by means of anti-slavery lectures, books, pamphlets and newspapers, and by such other instrumentalities as the exigencies of the cause may from time to time require.

Article 3d. Any person who consents to the principles set forth in the preamble, may become a member of this Society.

Article 4th. The officers of the Society shall be a President, and five Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of these and five other members—to be chosen annually by the Society. These officers shall perform the duties usually incident to their respective positions. Vacancies occurring in any of the offices, may be filled by the Executive Committee.

Article 5th. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to conduct the business of the Society, during the intervals of its meeting. Collect and disburse its funds. Five of their number shall constitute a quorum. They shall keep a record of all their proceedings, and make a report of the same at the annual meeting of the Society.

Article 6th. The annual meeting shall be held at such time and place as the Executive Committee may appoint, when the officers of the Society for the ensuing year shall be chosen.

Article 7th. This Constitution may be amended by a vote of two thirds of the members in attendance at any annual meeting—provided notice of intention to move such change shall have been given in writing to the Executive Committee, at least one month previous to such meeting.

Mr. Garrison offered Resolutions 10, 11, 12 and 13, which on motion, were received for discussion. Wm. L. Garrison then addressed the Convention, and was followed by an address by M. R. Robinson, after which the whole series of resolutions were adopted in mass.

The committee on nominations reported by Dr. Owen.

Adjourned to meet at half past 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Moved by Jacob Walton, that a committee of five be appointed to nominate a State central committee, upon which S. S. Foster, suggested the propriety of establishing a State Anti-Slavery Society, upon which Jacob Walton withdrew his motion.

On motion Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to take in consideration the propriety of forming a State Anti-Slavery Society—said committee to consist of M. R. Robinson, Samuel Hayball, Jacob Walton, Stephen S. Foster, and C. Fuller.

### THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

This resolution led to a general discussion of the principles and measures of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its auxiliaries. Rev. Messrs. Trip and Wellman, thought those in some respects wrong and proscriptive. Mr. Garrison and Mr. and Mrs. Foster, elucidated the principles and vindicated the measures of the society.

On motion adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Garrison presented in behalf of the business committee, Resolution No. 7, and followed it by an able speech.

Mrs Laura Haviland, presented Resolution No. 8, and addressed the Convention in a very interesting manner. Mr. Foster, followed with some remarks, criticizing severely the profligate course of a large portion of the press of the country, and specified the Watch Tower, one of the papers of Adrian. Mr. Olmby, the Editor, replied and the discussion continued till a late hour.

On motion adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

MORNING SESSION—OCT. 22d.

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet at 2 o'clock P. M., for business—and at 3 for Public Speaking.

Mr. Garrison occupied the morning session in presenting the position of the American Church to Slavery.

The Finance Committee proceeded to take donations and pledges, to carry forward the work during the coming year. To this call the people very promptly responded. The pledges and contributions amounting to near \$400.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Corresponding Secretary of the State Central Committee, Jacob Walton, read a report of the doings of the Committee for the past year.\*

The Treasurer's Report was then read as follows:

Treasurer of the Michigan State Central Committee, in account with Committee:

1852. Oct. 17. Dr.

To Cash by Public Collection, \$27.56.

" " " Perance Committee, 100.00. \$132.66

Cr.

By Cash for Hall and Lighting, 17.42.

" " " Printing Bills, 8.00.

" " " to Agents of W. A. S. S., 90.00.

" " " for Secretary, .50.

" " " Cash Book, .25.

\$116.17

Balance in Treasury, \$17.49

RICHARD ILLDENEN, TREAS.

M. R. Robinson, from the committee appointed to inquire into the propriety of forming a State Society, reported as follows:

Resolved, That in order more effectually to advance the anti-slavery interest in Michigan, it is expedient now to organize a State Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Mr. Bowman, from Defiance Co. O., approved of the measure, and thought it desirable that the north-western part of Ohio, lying adjacent to Michigan, should be included within the field of its operations. After a full discussion of the question, in which the principles and measures of an anti-slavery organization were thoroughly examined, the resolution was adopted. Messrs. Garrison, Foster, Robinson, Peters, Volland and others, were the speakers.

On motion, M. R. Robinson, A. P. Bowman, and John DeGarmo, were appointed a committee to prepare and present a constitution of a society to be

on motion, also Woodland Owen, Sarah Eggers, Cyrus Fuller, Ann Hayball, and Richard Glazier, were appointed a committee to nominate officers.

Adjourned to meet at half past six o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

M. R. Robinson, from the committee on the constitution, presented the following constitution which was on motion adopted.

CONSTITUTION.

Preamble. Believing that slavery is a sin against God, and a wrong against man, under whatever circumstances it may exist; that immediate emancipation is the right of the slave, and the duty of the master, and believing moreover that the abolition of the system demands the combined efforts of the friends of Humanity and Freedom, without regard to sect, party or sex, we agree to form a society to be regulated according to the following articles, viz:

Article 1st. The society shall be known as the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society, and shall be auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Article 2nd. The object of this society shall be to co-operate with the American Anti-Slavery Society in the diffusion of light and truth on the subject of slavery, by means of anti-slavery lectures, books, pamphlets and newspapers, and by such other instrumentalities as the exigencies of the cause may from time to time require.

Article 3d. Any person who consents to the principles set forth in the preamble, may become a member of this Society.

Article 4th. The officers of the Society shall be a President, and five Vice Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee, consisting of these and five other members—to be chosen annually by the Society. These officers shall perform the duties usually incident to their respective positions. Vacancies occurring in any of the offices, may be filled by the Executive Committee.

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FOR PRESIDENT,  
SAMUEL HAYBALL, Adrian.

VICE PRESIDENTS,  
EMELINE DEGARMO, Ypsilanti,

HARRIET FULLER, Plymouth,

JACOB WALTON, Raisin,

A. P. BOWMAN, Farmer, Defiance Co. O.

WARREN GILBERT, Rome.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Samuel D. Moore, Ypsilanti,

Mary Rulen Illenden, Adrian,

Sarah Eggleston, " "

# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

## CERTIFICATE OF FREEDOM.

ALEXANDER WOODS, the man designated in the following singular document, as the "negro man Eliick," was at our last anniversary. A friend presented a request in his behalf, for a contribution to enable him to bring his wife and family to a free state. Mr. Foster who was present, and who in common with many other anti-slavery friends, had frequently been imposed upon by similar cases, stated his conviction that Mr. Woods was an impostor. The following document will vindicate Mr. Woods from all suspicion of imposition. We publish it with pleasure on this account.

TUESDAY, August 2nd, 1853.

*In the matter of the application of Eliick for freedom:* ( ) Court, began and held in the county of Dyer and State of Tennessee, on the first Monday of August, (it being the first day of said month,) in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three present and holding said court, the worshipful Isaac Sawyer, Alexander B. Staleman, Silas Tenell, Samuel W. David, Christian S. Cobb, Samuel G. Gillispie, Samuel Walker, Thomas Nash, and Joseph N. Pierce,—when the petition of Eleazar Woods, a citizen of said county, for the emancipation of his negro man Eliick, a man of dark color, about six feet high, about forty five years of age, of good character and qualities, was presented to said Court.

And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said Eleazar Woods is in *bona fide*, and legal owner of the said Eliick, by virtue of his marriage to Woods with his wife, and under the Will of her father; and it further appearing to the Court that said Woods is desirous of emancipating said Eliick, and that said Eliick is a man of good character—is now in the State of Ohio, and expects and intends to remain there;—and that he has paid the said E. Woods the price of his redemption.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court, that said Eliick be set free and discharged from the bonds of slavery, and in all things have and enjoy and exercise the liberties, privileges, and rights of a free man of color; he being required to remain without the limits of the State of Tennessee; the whole of said Justices, (nine in number,) being present and concurring in said decree.

It is further ordered that said Woods pay the costs of this proceeding, for which execution may issue.

*State of Tennessee,* } S. S.  
Dyer County, }

I, Robert M. Tarrant, Clerk of the County Court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full true and faithful statement of the proceedings in said court, in the application of the man Eliick for freedom.

ROBERT M. TARRANT, Clerk  
of Dyer County Court.

[Appended to the above instruments are also the certificates of Isaac Sawyer, Chairman, and president of J. P. of Dyer County Court, and Robert M. Tarrant, Clerk of the same, bearing witness to the genuineness of the seal, and correctness of the proceeding.]

What a beautiful commentary is this legal document on the pretensions of this nation, political and religious. Alexander Woods, is in personal appearance and demeanor, a noble specimen of manhood. He has a mind, too, quite above mediocrity, and according to this documentary evidence, as well as the testimony of his friends in Ohio, he is a man of "good character," and yet he holds his freedom only by the certificate of nine slave-holders. And forfeit even that if he ever enters the State of Tennessee in the prosecution of his lawful business, or to visit his children. And then this glorious boon of freedom is bestowed "in the seventy-eighth year of American Independence." What a mockery. It is time for another revolution.

## SLAVERY AND SLAVE LAW.

Slavery is said to exist in Kentucky in a mild form. The mild and patriarchal character of the slave laws is well exhibited in the following transaction which occurred, it is said, a few days since, in Covington, opposite this city.

A slave-holder in Virginia some time since permitted one of his slaves to hire himself out in Covington, on condition that he should pay his master \$100 per year for his services. This was faithfully performed. The slave married in Covington a free woman, by whom he had several children. At length the master removed to Cincinnati, and sent for the slave to come to him. The slave, however, set foot on Ohio soil by the consent of his master, was free by Ohio law. He came, and his master contracted with him (then a freeman of Ohio) to purchase his freedom for \$400. The man consented and paid his master on the spot \$124, and subsequently made a payment of \$80 more. The man returned to Covington to his family, not to his former owner. A few days since the master, repenting of his bargain, came and seized him to take him back to Virginia as a slave. He was resisted, and the case brought before a Kentucky court. The decision was that the man was a slave, though free by Ohio law and a citizen of Ohio, and entitled to her protection; that the master had no right to him; that he had paid towards his freedom, because all a slave's earnings belongs to his master—and so by this mild patriarchal institution, this poor man was robbed of his freedom, his money, his family, and himself. Such is slavery—such is slave law. Less than this it cannot be—such things belong to its essence.

Dare Christians remain in any connection which shields, which does not condemn, such atrocious wickedness?

Yet Southern Christians declare that the subject shall not be agitated, and we fear Northern Christians are preparing themselves to obey—Christian Press.

Yes. Even the Christian Press prohibits infidels to agitate it. And refuses them its cooperation in so doing. Does not the Press see that all discussion is to be silenced if its late arduous labors against the infidel abolitionists shall prove effectual? The church remains in connection with this atrocious wickedness, and shields it, and the persons who are effectually agitating it must be silenced unless their theology corresponds with that of the Press. They who take this course are the most effective practical friends of slavery whatever their motives or their pretensions.

## THANKSGIVING.

Governor Crosby, of Maine, has issued one of the most sensible thanksgiving proclamations we have ever seen. It is quite fanatical and infidel. It proposes to the people of Maine that they should manifest their gratitude, not by forms and religious ceremonies, and the formal munificence of prayer, but by works of love and charity to man. A thanksgiving so kept, would indeed be a day of joy and gladness to the poor and of true honor rendered to God, and all intelligent beings. We copy the proclamation.

With the advice of the Executive Council, I appoint THURSDAY, the seventeenth day of November next, to be observed by the people of the State as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING and PRAYER.

We are again approaching the season of the year which has been long marked by the recurrence of New England's "Family Festival." It again draws near us, laden with precious memories and joyful anticipations. It calls upon us to gather up

and re-unite the scattered chains which binds us to fatherland and home. The recollection of childhood and the more hallowed associations of nature life cannot fail to ensure the observance of this time honored festival.

But amidst the enjoyments and festivities to which the day gives birth, gratitude to Him who affords us the rarest and best opportunity for this public expression of Thanksgiving and Praise should occupy the chief place in our hearts. The chief pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noon-day have not visited us. Blessings innumerable have marked each day as it passed, and the year is crowned with his mercy. For all these mercies and blessings, let us as individuals and a people be thankful.

Surrounded by the comforts of life the endearments of family and home, let not the poor, the homeless, or the stranger within our gate be forgotten. Let the solitary heart be gladdened, and the bereaved heart comforted. Let the naked be clothed, the hungry fed and the oppressed set free. Let our gratitude be manifested in works of love and charity to man, that the hearts of all may be filled with THANKSGIVING and all lips utter HIS PRAISE.

## Communications.

### LETTER FROM PARKER PILLSBURY.

MT. GILEAD, MOTOW CO., 27th Oct., 1853.

DEAR MARIUS: The Bugle has come to us rather late, and no word of progress reported from any of the agents. The vacuum is however very well filled with *journographies* of your own, jotted down in your late tour into Michigan. I am glad you have been there. And glad too, that you were with Garrison—for the people now have seen not only striking samples of our field and Foreign instrumentalities, but also the strong specimens in the home department of anti-slavery service.—They have seen and heard now, both the lecturing agents and the Editors—at least sufficient of them to judge of our intentions and character. My only regret is, that it was not permitted me to sit under your shadow, in the glorious conventions and meetings you held there.

But you may be sure we have not been idle. The Griffins and myself have held meetings of some kind, every Sunday, nearly every evening, and on many week days, since we left Salem, on the last of August. The weather generally, has behaved itself, [as Edmund Quincy would say], remarkably well, nearly all the time—and the Indians road, with their unbridled streams, have been as passable as ever—which, it must be confessed, is after all, paying them but a doubtful compliment.

Cutting our acquaintance for the present, with the Housiers, we re-entered Ohio through Darke and Shelby counties, and last Saturday and Sunday held meetings at Zanesfield, in Logan county. Almost for the first time since we left Salem, our success was somewhat impeded by a heavy rain. Still our meetings on Sunday, were well attended, and were crowned with encouraging success. We found the Holmeses, the Pennocks and the Micchens, holding fast their faith, in the midst of surrounding darkness. They are all Friends, of the "Congregational" or "Progressive" school, the only true representatives of Benezet and Woolman now left in America.

Our next movement was to Kenton, the capital of Hardin county—as yet but the sprout of a town with the worm of *two distilleries and sixteen georgies*, already preying at its roots. We entered the place with hesitation, but found, especially among some of the women, a good deal of real moral vitality. They have espoused the Temperance cause with a zeal worthy of themselves, and worth the importance of the enterprise itself. At the same time, there is much enquiry awakened on the subject of the rights and responsibilities of Woman, which is already adding greatly to their strength in behalf of other causes. The late Women's Convention at Dayton, was able represented from that place—and the same will doubtless be true again, whenever a Women's Rights or Temperance Convention is held within any reasonable distance. It is a most cheering sign of the times to meet such women as a few we found, or who found us at Kenton.

Our first meeting had but a four hour's notice, and yet the place was nearly full. The Episcopal Methodists kindly gave us the use of their communion vestry, while it affords me pleasure to make due acknowledgments. At the close, there was a loud call for us to remain another day. We had previously made such arrangements as to render this very difficult. We however consented, and on the second evening, our house was crowded to its utmost capacity. It somehow fell on me to occupy the time, and I spoke a little more than two hours, to one of the most attentive audiences ever assembled. Mrs. Griffins followed with an earnest appeal in behalf of the Bugle. I also added a few words on the necessities of our movement, with respect to the pecuniary department.—The final result was, not one inhabitant of the town, man or woman, subscribed for the paper, or contributed one "widow's mite" to the Treasury. We left early the next morning, in a dreary rain storm, having ourselves to pay a not very modest bill at the Hotel, for the keeping of our horses,—and verily, also, there is such a thing as "progressing backwards."

There are other incidents connected with the recent canvass which I had intended to mention, but my missile already exceeds the customary length, and I must close, deferring other matters until another day. In the meantime, believe me, my friend, Yours and the Slave's.

A. N. W.

the abolitionists combine to regenerate and save the nation.

EAGLEVILLE, Oct. 25, 1853.

DEAR SIR: You have probably learned before this, the result of our recent "scramble for office" in this county. You may not, however, be aware of the special pains taken to defeat a part of the Free Soil ticket. The following are some of the facts, a knowledge of which, I am sure, will detract nothing from the agreeableness of your reflections on the final complete triumph of the party. In the first place, let me premise that it was a bitter pill to many a *hunker* Free Soiler, that two such outspoken, radical, *aye*, Garrisonian sort of impracticalites, as were nominated for the offices of Sheriff and Treasurer should be in any way promoted or encouraged to hope for any public favors. It was, in their estimation, giving over the party to counterism, infidelity, and other kindred and horrible errors and evils, vastly endangering its prosperity and peace. But a regular nomination and a public announcement, of course precluded all open opposition, and their troubled hearts could only find action and relief in private murmur, petty scandal, and long drawn sighs. Not so, however, with the champions of hunker faith and fugitive in the other parties. No seal was on their lips. No scruples of principle prevented a brotherly union of effort, and with the control of three weekly papers circulating extensively in the county, a cabinet of lawyers for counsel, a Swiss guard of post masters, and a Hessian troop of rank and file to follow in their lock step, they certainly could count on a decidedly successful onslaught on that part of the Free Soil ticket which was, in "everybody's" estimation, extremely "unpopular." Accordingly the action commenced; and charges of demagoguism, immodesty, youth, incompetency, &c., were freely indulged in, so generally retailed through the county, and received with such apparent credulity, that the election of those doomed ones was pronounced by their fugitives at the county seat "a moral impossibility." The forces were consequently put to the right, and other and nobler achievements proffered them. Our much esteemed and honorable candidate for re-election to the State Senate was to feel the annihilating prowess of the allied powers. But ah! they found a foeman worthy of their steel. A speedy, a decided, and a signal defeat and disgrace awaited their chosen leader and champion, and now what disastrous reaction might they not reasonably fear, affecting, perhaps reversing their former brilliant victory? What can be done? Can the arts of strategy be employed to secure the spoils of valor? That's it! Eureka! Stratagem, bribery, bargain and sale—these were charged upon Adams and Clay years ago, and why should smaller men stagger at measures of which such wretches had been suspected? The candidates for Sheriff and treasurer on the (so called) Democratic ticket can be induced—not merely how to decline; the Whig nominees can promise to divide the printing patronage between their organ and the paltry drivelling, rickety foundling called the Ashtabula Democrat. The Democratic vote can be printed for the insertion of their names, runners can be sent through the county just before election day, to notify the "unfriendly" that they are *sold at a price*, and done—finis—no use talking—there's an end to the aspirations of those simple minded, one idea radicals, who rode the Liberty Party hobby through thick and thin, from its starting to its absorption in the Free Soil hosts, and for the sake of office. But hold, isn't there a Divinity that shapes our ends? Shall injustice and wrong surely triumph? Look at the sequel. Some how—perhaps no one can say why—but it was, that those blanks in the Democratic ticket did not all get filled "to order," and the election returns are said to demonstrate the position that bold, unscrupulous, indefatigable attempts of political partisans, even when to honorable warfare are they add the appliances of wealth and patronage, and fraud, and strategy do, sometimes fail.

One other circumstance I will not omit, although I am inclined to think that much importance attaches thereto, viz: the fact that during the canvass, a hiredling priest in one of our strongest anti-slavery towns, edified his hearers with the announcement that the Free Soil party is an infidel party—led and controlled by infidels, and exhorting them on that ground to abstain from its support. And it is said that this ghostly adviser has exerted such a healthy influence on the minds of the self-styled pillars of the church, as to induce them to resort for repose and political communion to the enduring embraces of that model political-religious organization whose standard of living is so strikingly exemplified in the godly lives of such men as Taylor, Fillmore, Scott, Clay, Webster and Hale. Perhaps it is well enough for the amusement of the curious and the benefit of posterity, to record this along with the fact that not many years have elapsed since it was made by that same class of priests, an important objection to anti-slavery political action, that it was "carrying Religion into politics." Verily, time works wonders, and verily, also, there is such a thing as "progressing backwards."

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these, by Mr. Phileo's last letter. In conclusion he says:

"During this campaign we have held twenty-one meetings, and from the prospect now before us, we can look forward to that day when the swords shall be made into ploughshares, and spears into pruning hooks, when nation shall no longer war against nation, neither shall they sell one another any more." Yours for Freedom.

A. MANTOR.

## NO COMPROMISE.

I am for immediate abolition.

I care not what cast, creed or color Slavery may assume, I am for its total—its instant abolition.

I care not what, personal or political, mental or corporeal intellectual or spiritual, I am for immediate abolition.

I enter into no compromise with Slavery.

I am for justice in the name of humanity and according to the Living God.

MARY W. SCOTT.

Lith Falls, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

My DEAR FRIENDS: We have engaged Mr. THEODORE EUGENE SULIOT, to teach our three children at our own house, and should be glad to have five or six other young persons to keep them company in their studies. Mr. Suliot, will be with us Twenty-one weeks, from October 27th to March 27th. We guarantee his salary, whether he has any more pupils than our three children or not. But he can teach six or eight as well as three; and he is desirous that a few others should share the expense with us, and we are desirous that a few others should share the advantage of his instructions with our children.

Mr. Suliot studied at the best schools, and in one of the first Universities in Great Britain, and has testimonials of the most favorable kind from the teachers and professors under whom he studied.

He afterwards taught in the school of James White, a celebrated Quaker teacher, in Ireland, in whose school the celebrated Edmund Burke and other distinguished men received their education. He educated the children of the celebrated Quaker, Joseph John Gurney, of Norwich, England, and of the philanthropist, Elizabeth Fry, of London. He was employed in their families many years, and always acquired himself, both as a teacher and a man, to the perfect satisfaction of his employers.

He was afterwards employed as teacher by wealthy Quakers in Darlington and near Leeds, receiving penance from all. His last situation in England was in the High School of the Mechanics Institution at Liverpool, as teacher of Mathematics and Languages.

The house in which Cooper, the novelist, lived at Cooperstown, N. Y., was burnt by an incendiary on Friday evening.

JENNY LIND.—Madame Jenny Lind will next season visit England to give concerts. Benedict the composer, has gone to see her at Dresden, and to stand godfather to her son.

COLONEL SUMMERS.—A company of colored men, from Newark, intend visiting New-York on the second Monday in November.

The colored people of Cincinnati have succeeded in establishing a reading room, and are about to start a paper devoted in their interest to be edited by a young colored gentleman.

Board and lodgings could be got for a dollar and half a week in Salem.

I am yours, JOSEPH BARKER.

## Meetings.

### ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

Parker Pillsbury, Charles and Josephine Griding, will hold Anti-Slavery meetings as follows:

Randolph, Sunday Nov. 6.

Mogadore, Monday " 7.

Coplay, Tuesday " 8.

Sharon, Wednesday " 9.

Westfield, Friday " 11.

Sullivan, Sunday " 13.

Litchfield, Monday " 14.

Exton, Tuesday " 15.

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending Nov. 2.

Henry Thomas, New Haven 1.50-451

Martha S. Wheadon 1.50-464

Samuel Snyder, West Unity 1.50-465

Barton Dupee, Plymouth 2.00-487

Reasner, Adrian 2.25-440

Charlotte Segur, " 3.00-480

Alfred York, " 3.00-467

Dr. J. B. Gully, Coldwater 3.00-447

Van Hayhall, Adriana 3.00-439</

